



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

April 29. A rat taken April 25 from the tide flats, exact location unknown, has been positively determined to be plague infected.

April 30. The locality from which the rat taken April 25, and reported in my telegram of April 29, was presumably brought, is about a mile to the south of the "old depot," where three plague rats were recently found. It is situated in what is known as "the tide flats." This district is partly filled in from Occidental avenue to the water front and upon the filling are located railroad tracks, flour mills, a fish company's plant, some stables, manufactories, and a number of tents, shacks, and houseboats occupied by squatters. These latter abodes of squatters are without sewer connections of any kind and are very insanitary. The health commissioner has inaugurated measures to expel the squatters and destroy their habitations.

May 4. Plague infection has been positively determined in a rat found April 30 on the second block north of the old depot.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

ILLINOIS.—Quarter ended September 30, 1907. Total number of deaths reported, 12,992, including diphtheria 129, enteric fever 220, measles 83, scarlet fever 172, smallpox 4, whooping cough 146, and 1,461 from tuberculosis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of February,^a 1908: Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 23. Cases: Enteric fever 1, whooping cough 4, and measles 1.

MICHIGAN.—Month of March, 1908. There were 3,381 deaths returned to the department of state as having occurred during the month of March, which corresponds to an annual death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 estimated population. There was an increase of 146 over February, but a decrease of 240 from the number returned for the corresponding month of 1907.

Important causes of death were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 195; other forms of tuberculosis, 52; typhoid fever, 37; diphtheria and croup, 26; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 9; whooping cough, 31.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of March, 1908. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 262, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 3, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, smallpox 1, and 24 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 36, enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 79, smallpox 83, and tuberculosis 26.

NEW JERSEY.—Reports to the State board of health for the month ended April 15, 1908, show a total of 3,134 deaths, including diphtheria 48, enteric fever 37, measles 26, scarlet fever 46, whooping cough 17, smallpox 1, and 332 from tuberculosis.

^a Received out of regular order.